Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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COTTON (Page 58)

ALMONDS (Page 64)

PINEAPPLES (Page 67)

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CONTENTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
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LATE NEWS

The Mexican Government raised the official valuation of cotton for purposes of assessing export duties to 6.40 pesos per gross kilogram (33.56 U. S. cents a pound) from the previous level of 6 pesos (31.46 cents). This increased the actual export tax on Mexican cotton by about 35 U. S. cents a pound.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION BELOW EARLY ESTIMATES

World cotton production in 1951-52 is now expected to be about 34.5 million bales (of 500 pounds gross) from 84.6 million acres, compared with indications of 35.3 million bales from 82.0 million acres published by this Office in October 1951. Such a production would, however, be 6.8 million bales or 24 percent larger than the revised estimate of 27.7 million bales for 1950-51, and the second largest on record. Current anticipations are based on midharvest reports from Northern Hemisphere countries and preliminary reports on the crops in the Southern Hemisphere where picking of the 1951-52 crops will not begin until February or March.

The increase of 6.8 million bales over the world production in 1950-51 is attributed to increases of 5.3 million in the United States, about 1.1 million in China, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe, and less than 400,000 bales in other foreign countries as a group. Any increases in China and the Soviet Union presumably will be absorbed largely by mills within those countries with little influence on world trade beyond some possible reduction in normal imports from other countries. Figures for 1951-52 production in China and the Soviet Union have been revised upward by 1.1 million bales since last October.

The countries producing Egyptian-type cotton, mainly Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and Peru, reported decreases in production in 1951-52 totaling about 325,000 bales, due largely to insufficient water for irrigation in Egypt and the Sudan. Production of Asiatic short staples in India, Pakistan, and Burma was nearly 300,000 bales or 7 percent higher than in the previous year. Weather and growing conditions in these countries were somewhat less favorable than they were a year ago resulting in slightly lower yields per acre from an area 13 percent larger than a year ago.

Cotton in the remaining foreign countries (excluding China and the Soviet Union) is comprised almost entirely of American-Upland varieties. The production increase in these countries as a whole amounted to less than 400,000 bales despite an acreage increase of nearly 4,000,000 acres. The principal causes for poor yields were severe drought in Mexico, drought and heavy losses to insects (mostly caterpillars) in North Brazil, early drought followed by excessive rainfall and hailstorms in South Brazil, excessive rainfall in British East Africa, heavy insect damage and lack of insecticides, equipment and experience in Syria, and losses from insects and plant diseases in Turkey.

The exceptionally favorable prices received in 1950-51 by cotton farmers in all foreign-producing countries were reflected in large acreage increases in 1951 in practically all countries that produce cotton. Available statistics on world cotton acreage are too incomplete to afford an accurate gauge of the increase in 1951 but it appears that the world total probably was increased by approximately 27 percent. However, weather conditions were unfavorable and insect infestation was greater than usual in many of the producing countries. As a result, anticipations of foreign production (excluding China and the Soviet Union) in 1951-52 have been

(Text continued on Page 67; tables follow)

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified areas, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1949-51 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Production 2/				
	Year beginning August 1					Year beginning August 1				
	Averages					Averages				
	1935-39	1940-44	1949	1950 3/	1951 3/	1935-39	1940-44	1949	1950 3/	1951 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA										
El Salvador	9	23	43	52	78	5	12	30	27	35
Guatemala	-	7	8	6	17	2	3	5	4	8
Mexico	725	855	1,446	1,804	2,231	334	425	937	1,120	1,300
Nicaragua	9	7	37	48	70	5	5	21	20	30
United States	27,788	21,985	27,439	17,843	26,698	13,149	11,957	16,128	10,012	15,290
British West Indies	20	20	18	-	-	5	5	5	-	-
Haiti	-	-	40	25	-	22	12	8	4	-
Total 4/	28,642	22,953	29,044	19,811	29,177	13,523	12,421	17,137	11,195	16,682
EUROPE										
Bulgaria 5/	85	61	-	-	-	35	17	-	-	-
Greece	168	101	141	191	212	76	27	72	117	126
Italy	56	106	43	56	42	21	27	9	14	13
Rumania 5/	8	63	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-
Spain	46	96	135	-	-	10	17	14	15	11
Yugoslavia	8	15	104	64	44	3	4	8	7	6
Total 4/	372	443	634	721	709	147	103	153	201	231
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,087	3,911	4,550	5,600	-	3,430	2,080	2,700	-	-
ASIA										
Cyprus	11	6	6	13	11	3	1	2	3	3
Iran	453	384	247	321	371	171	105	96	129	124
Iraq	53	73	24	100	125	11	10	9	38	33
Syria	85	48	99	193	450	28	15	61	161	176
Turkey	667	736	804	1,100	1,586	249	241	445	562	735
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	49	23	20	34	-
Burma	428	364	183	194	218	97	80	35	35	40
China (incl. Manchuria)	7,038	5,849	5,300	7,650	-	2,855	2,012	1,700	2,500	3,100
French Indochina	36	-	-	-	-	6	7	1	1	-
Japan	2	-	12	-	-	1	1	3	6	-
India	6/ 24,204	6/ 20,518	12,173	13,859	15,700	6/ 5,348	6/ 4,853	2,350	2,650	2,800
Korea 7/	564	776	330	-	361	198	196	130	90	120
Indonesia	27	24	-	-	-	9	10	5	3	-
Pakistan	6/	6/	2,862	2,800	3,070	6/	6/	1,000	1,227	1,335
Philippine Islands	5	15	3	3	3	1	3	1	1	1
Siam	16	80	82	86	-	7	29	20	22	-
Total 4/	33,805	29,100	22,291	26,786	34,275	9,038	7,593	5,883	7,471	8,549

SOUTH AMERICA										
Argentina	770	826	1,141	1,142	1,450	289	398	643	460	550
Brazil	5,562	5,812	4,500	4,700	4,500	1,956	2,169	1,300	1,500	1,400
Colombia	98	99	-	103	-	23	22	40	34	45
Ecuador	40	38	-	-	-	13	9	18	18	18
Paraguay	111	116	161	139	160	40	42	60	49	55
Peru	428	353	380	383	383	379	311	350	370	370
Venezuela	50	53	-	-	42	11	15	6	5	18
Total 4/	7,060	7,299	6,415	6,550	6,738	2,711	2,966	2,418	2,437	2,457
AFRICA AND OCEANIA										
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	439	363	430	539	540	248	253	305	436	286
Belgian Congo	874	923	750	815	791	172	182	220	197	-
Kenya	-	-	50	58	55	13	21	8	11	10
Nyasaland	84	56	-	-	-	12	7	5	4	5
Tanganyika	-	-	-	-	-	50	45	40	46	36
Uganda	1,477	1,152	1,629	1,550	1,450	281	198	283	300	240
Canary Islands	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	1	4	-
Egypt	1,821	1,162	1,756	2,050	2,055	1,893	1,243	1,796	1,754	1,579
French Equatorial Africa	390	583	600	600	-	41	87	120	93	115
French North Africa	1	5	5	10	30	8/	2	3	5	14
French West Africa	-	-	-	-	-	28	20	22	25	25
Mozambique	-	497	644	700	- 9/	33	93	83	120	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	36	30	60	75	85
Angola	73	-	102	110	-	13	24	28	30	30
Southern Rhodesia	2	5	10	-	-	8/	1	4	5	5
Union of South Africa	-	-	32	40	-	2	1	6	11	15
Australia	53	35	3	6	8	11	7	1	1	2
Total 4/	6,176	5,642	6,686	7,302	7,231	2,840	2,219	2,989	3,126	2,781
World total 4/	81,142	69,348	69,620	66,770	84,630	31,689	27,382	31,280	27,730	34,500

1/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 2/ Years shown refer to crop years in which major portion of crop was harvested. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above, and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only, after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States Foreign Service officers and results of office research.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING NOVEMBER 1951 1/

United States agricultural exports during November 1951, the fifth month of fiscal 1951-52, amounted in value to $415,137,000, an increase of 57 percent over the $264,953,000 worth exported in November last year. The country's exports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, during the month under review were valued at $1,375,814,000 compared with $965,277,000 in November 1950. Agricultural products represented 30 percent of the total compared with 27 percent in November last year.

On a value basis, cotton continued as the most important item in the nation's agricultural exports, with shipments for the month valued at $163,815,000 compared with $79,185,000 during the same month a year earlier. At the November 1951 level, cotton represented almost 40 percent of the total value of all agricultural exports for the month. Second place was held by wheat and wheat flour with exports valued at $82,316,000 against $36,834,000 in November last year. Third place went to leaf tobacco, the exports of which were valued at $39,950,000 compared with $30,466,000 in the corresponding month a year ago.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features revealed by a comparison of November 1951 exports with those for the same month last year were the large increases in exports of beef and veal, pork, horsemeat, lard, tallow, cotton, apples and oranges, prunes, raisins and currants, milled rice, wheat and flour, soybean oil and flour, leaf tobacco, dried beans, white potatoes and canned vegetables. However, the figures also show large reductions in exports of a number of items, especially butter, cheese, condensed milk, nonfat dry milk solids, evaporated milk, dried eggs, fresh pears, canned fruits, barley, corn, grain sorghums, and soybeans.

Agricultural imports during November were valued at $379,167,000, an increase of 4 percent from the $364,946,000 worth imported during November last year. Imports of all commodities, agricultural and nonagricultural, were valued at $827,544,000 during the month under review compared with $843,499,000 during the same month a year ago. Agricultural products constituted 46 percent of the November 1951 imports compared with 43 percent in November last year. As usual, the commodities heading the list were coffee, rubber, wool and sugar.

On a quantitative basis, a comparison of November 1951 imports with those for November 1950, reveals large or substantial increases in the inward movement of apples, hops, Brazil nuts, cashew nuts, coconut oil, palm oil, sugar, molasses, tobacco, white potatoes, bananas, coffee, and cocoa and cacao beans. On the other hand, large reductions are shown in the imports of most other commodities, especially cattle, hides and skins, canned beef, carpet wool, cotton, jute, olives in brine, pineapples, barley malt, shelled almonds, coconut meat, castor beans, copra, tung oil, fresh tomatoes, tea, spices, and rubber.

(Text continued on Page 64)

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected agricultural products, during November 1950 and 1951

Commodity exported	Unit	November			
		Quantity		Value	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
				1,000	1,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Butter	Lb.	279	97	188	81
Cheese	Lb.	16,463	396	1,889	201
Milk, condensed	Lb.	4,327	1,124	981	273
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	5,308	5,598	2,554	2,945
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	18,994	2,994	491	477
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	8,225	4,277	1,270	591
Eggs, dried	Lb.	4,549	381	425	176
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	783	2,189	320	941
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	5,504	7,484	1,771	2,203
Horsemeat	Lb.	982	3,339	102	380
Lard (including neutral)	Lb.	25,995	70,076	3,981	12,329
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	31,734	47,041	3,881	4,983
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	387	832	79,185	163,815
Apples, fresh	Lb.	15,662	26,735	1,045	1,545
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	10,925	10,594	390	391
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	18,995	28,798	844	1,378
Pears, fresh	Lb.	6,686	4,579	455	298
Prunes, dried	Lb.	2,244	10,003	395	1,226
Raisins and currants	Lb.	2,775	16,128	572	1,785
Fruits, canned	Lb.	10,213	8,971	1,668	1,511
Fruit juices	Gal.	1,836	1,147	1,765	1,035
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	3,272	1,002	4,435	1,631
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	327	383	808	1,024
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	10,326	6,076	16,789	11,587
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	8,069	3,906	9,845	6,139
Rice, milled, brown, etc.	Lb.	78,606	183,190	7,378	14,174
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	16,367	34,962	30,963	73,567
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,010	1,706	4,031	7,779
Flour, other (100 lb.)	Bag	359	189	1,840	970
Hops	Lb.	2,164	2,074	1,583	1,593
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	66	146	29	59
Soybeans (except canned)	Lb.	255,384	210,856	10,540	10,472
Soybean oil, crude and refined	Lb.	18,035	33,712	3,112	5,728
Soybean flour	Lb.	477	2,946	28	154
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	2,243	2,587	677	881
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	44,770	53,526	27,265	36,216
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	6,312	6,325	3,201	3,734
Beans, dried	Lb.	17,624	32,821	924	2,364
Peas, dried	Lb.	6,554	6,337	387	423
Potatoes, white	Lb.	16,738	31,569	307	1,095
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	7,410	12,531	1,111	1,688
Total above				229,425	379,842
Food exported for relief, etc.				7,675	2,050
Other agricultural products				27,853	33,245
Total agricultural				264,953	415,137
Total all commodities				965,277	1,375,814

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption of selected agricultural products during November 1950 and 1951

Commodity imported	Unit	November Quantity 1950	November Quantity 1951	November Value 1950	November Value 1951
SUPPLEMENTARY				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	59	17	8,783	3,628
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	2	523	622
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	3,264	2,673	933	701
Cheese	Lb.	4,885	4,095	2,167	1,978
Hides and skins	Lb.	27,604	12,519	11,004	5,459
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.	14,926	9,263	4,431	3,057
Wool, unmfd,excl. free, etc.	Lb.	27,393	25,459	23,631	27,397
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton,unmfd.,excl.linters (480 lb.)	Bale	9	1/	2,025	41
Jute and jute butts,unmfd.(2,240 lb.)	Ton	7	2	2,195	546
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	322	2,817	833	895
Olives in brine	Gal.	806	454	1,336	790
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	4,342	2,817	414	333
Barley malt	Lb.	5,333	3,023	296	185
Hops	Lb.	199	400	310	423
Almonds, shelled	Lb.	2,103	311	664	121
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled	Lb.	96	1,390	340	269
Cashew nuts	Lb.	3,780	4,425	1,313	2,053
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.	12,550	7,941	1,999	1,093
Castor beans	Lb.	48,585	13,058	3,515	1,278
Copra	Lb.	111,992	63,574	10,502	5,039
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	Lb.	11,537	12,645	1,782	1,484
Palm oil	Lb.	3,760	13,915	532	2,693
Tung oil	Lb.	12,406	3,328	2,678	1,153
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	169	242	18,089	24,379
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	5,377	6,904	622	1,348
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	4,913	7,455	3,519	4,869
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,450	2,039	2,435	2,646
Potatoes, white	Lb.	12,229	16,495	186	603
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	20,831	1,059	125	76
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	Lb.	24,524	4,206	15,557	3,331
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	3,886	4,100	4,197	4,613
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	182,306	248,320	88,085	126,954
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	30,829	34,843	9,671	10,378
Tea	Lb.	8,662	5,624	4,088	2,583
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	7,703	4,474	5,039	3,751
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	14	14	3,384	6,590
Rubber, crude	Lb.	164,553	128,528	68,441	54,489
Total above				305,644	307,848
Other agricultural products				59,302	71,319
Total agricultural products				364,946	379,167
Total all commodities				843,499	827,544

1/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

On balance, United States exports of agricultural products during the month under review exceeded the value of agricultural imports by $35,970,000. In November last year, the value of United States agricultural imports exceeded that of the exports by $99,993,000. --- By Leo. J. Schaben.

1/ Fuller details than presented in this summary will be published in United States Foreign Trade in Agricultural products for November 1951, available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

1951 FOREIGN ALMOND PRODUCTION ABOUT AVERAGE

The 1951 preliminary estimate of shelled almond production in the leading foreign producing countries is 65,500 short tons (revised) compared with 98,700 tons (revised) in 1950 and 61,700 tons in 1949. The present estimate is about equal to the 10-year (1940-49) average but 8 percent below the 5-year (1945-49) average of 70,900 tons.

The estimate for the group of countries is down only 100 tons from the first estimate made on September 17; however, individually Iran is up, France, French Morocco and Italy down and no change is reported for Portugal and Spain. Spain was the world's largest producer during 1951, holding a very small margin lead over Italy. The United States estimate has been reduced slightly to 42,700 short tons unshelled basis compared with 37,700 tons in 1950.

On January 1, 1952 the carry-over from the 1951 harvest in the 6 leading foreign countries was estimated to have totalled about 36,800 short tons, shelled basis, or 56 percent of the 1951 harvest. The present estimate represents about 50 percent of the available supply at the start of the season, new-crop and carry-over from 1950. Spain is reported to hold about 22,000 tons of the present carry-over or 60 percent, Italy 9,000 tons or 24 percent and the balance is in Iran and Portugal.

The 1951-52 marketing season abroad started slowly but gained considerable momentum up to mid-November. This is not to be confused with the unprecedented volume moved during the same period a year earlier, when huge tonnages had been sold early. This season advance sales were few by comparison largely due to some unfortunate experiences of the previous year and much higher prices. Foreign buyers acquired stocks more or less as needed and with less speculative interest. This season Spanish exporters were able to take a more active part than they have for some time. The scare buying of the previous season was not an important factor. The United States was a minor buyer this season compared with last season.

The export season late in November suffered a shock on the part of the action of the British Government in putting tree nuts back under import licenses. About the same time Western German purchases began to

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

slacken. By Mid-December the markets abroad were operating slowly since most countries had acquired their holiday requirements. The Italian exporters were surprised about mid-December by substantial inquiries from Russian buyers while other buyers were generally out of the market.

It is estimated that from the opening of the season, September 1, 1951 to December 21, 1951 about 22,000 short tons of shelled almonds moved into international trade or about 34 percent of the 1951 harvest or 30 percent of the available supply at the start of the season. Italy is estimated to have exported 11,000 tons or half the total, followed by Iran with 4,000 tons and Spain with 3,500 tons. Spain also exported an estimated 1,000 short tons of unshelled. As near as can be estimated at

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1951 with comparisons
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	France	French Morocco	Iran	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Foreign total	United States unshelled
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:								
1940-49	700	2,100	6,600	29,200	2,200	24,100	64,900	25,500
1945-49	700	2,700	7,000	34,600	2,800	23,100	70,900	34,300
Annual:								
1945	500	3,300	6,600	50,600	2,300	26,400	89,700	27,200
1946	700	2,400	7,700	33,000	3,700	24,200	71,700	37,800
1947	1,000	1,200	6,000	46,200	1,100	22,000	77,500	29,200
1948	1,100	3,300	7,000	18,700	2,900	21,000	54,000	34,000
1949	300	3,300	7,700	24,300	4,200	21,900	61,700	43,300
1950 1/	1,600	3,900	7,100	55,000	2/ 5,300	25,800	2/ 98,700	37,700
1951 1/	2/ 600	2/ 3,500	2/ 7,700	2/ 25,300	2,600	25,800	2/ 65,500	2/ 42,700

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports for consumption of shelled and unshelled almonds
(Crop year, September-August)

Year	French Morocco	Italy	Portugal	Spain	Other countries	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
			SHELLED			
Averages:						
1941-42/1950-51	25	1,772	469	2,660	145	5,071
1946-47/1950-51	36	3,241	109	887	35	4,308
Annual:						
1946-47	34	2,054	187	950	76	3,301
1947-48	27	4,179	98	1,805	26	6,135
1948-49	0	4,370	206	255	47	4,878
1949-50	41	695	10	1	2/	747
1950-51	78	4,908	43	1,423	25	6,477
1951-52 1/	31	371	0	185	13	600
			UNSHELLED			
Averages:						
1941-42/1950-51	0	2	3	114	1	120
1946-47/1950-51	0	5	0	56	1	62
Annual:						
1946-47	0	6	0	145	6	157
1947-48	0	9	0	0	2/	9
1948-49	0	2	0	0	1	3
1949-50	0	2/	0	0	2/	2/
1950-51	0	6	0	135	0	141
1951-52 1/	0	0	0	0	0	0

1/ 3 months - September through November.
2/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

this time Germany, the United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union in about that order, were the principal buyers. The usual western European buyers and some of the Near East and South American countries purchased less than their normal quantities.

The outlook for the balance of the 1951-52 season now appears a little more promising generally to European exporters than it did at mid-December. Foreign inquiries primarily from Western Europe, although not exceptionally large, continue strong and the Russian interest has tended to create a more optimistic view. Generally exporters do not feel any weakening of prices is due to occur at least until after the danger of frost is over in the spring. Growers in all countries are still holding

to present prices and are expected to do so until the 1952 harvest prospects can be evaluated. It is believed that unless some unforseen buying wave occurs during the balance of the season, the carry-over into 1952-53 season for the 6 countries as a group will be much larger than that of the previous season. Spain probably will hold the largest carry-over in view of present large stocks.--By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION--(Text continued from Page 58)

reduced by a total of nearly 1.0 million bales from the figures reported early in the season.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD PINEAPPLE PRODUCTION DOWN 1 PERCENT

The production of pineapple in important specified countries totaled 40.0 million boxes (70 pounds fresh equivalent) in 1951, compared with 40.3 million boxes in 1950 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 34.8 million boxes.

In important processing areas as British Malaya and Hawaii, processed weight of segments was converted to the fresh equivalent on the basis of 1 pound processed equals 1.709 pounds of fresh, and juice on the basis 1 pound is equivalent to 1.661 pounds of fresh fruit.

In the Western Hemisphere production in 1951 was up over 1950 in the important areas of Brazil, Cuba and Mexico but was lower by 13 percent in Puerto Rico and 9 percent in Hawaii. The United States production is estimated at 10,000 boxes, compared with 6,000 for the preceding season and 14,000 prewar. Most of the pineapple consumed in the United States comes from Mexico, Cuba, Hawaii and Puerto Rico in the form of fresh fruit or canned segments and juice.

Production in most of the Eastern Hemisphere is up slightly over that of 1950 with British Malaya indicated to produce 1.0 million boxes; Formosa, 1.5 million; the Philippines, 1.7 million; Australia, 1.0 million and the Union of South Africa, 1.1 million boxes in 1951. --By Gustave Burmeister, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

PINEAPPLE: Production in specified countries averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1947-51

Country	Averages		1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	1935-39	1940-44					
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Mexico	1,175	1,678	3,691	3,910	3,149	4,409	4,882
United States	14	9	4	5	5	6	10
Cuba	2,229	2,986	5,000	5,457	4,529	3,071	3,500
Dominican Republic	300	327	224	134	189	190	200
Puerto Rico	734	506	916	1,085	1,120	791	690
British Malaya	3,306	605	143	178	408	825	1,015
Formosa	3,572	3,225	1,153	1,235	1,307	1,400	1,500
Philippine Islands	529	285	390	493	647	1,505	1,732
Brazil	4,277	3,461	2,958	3,191	3,500	4,183	4,326
Union of South Africa	200	117	215	387	975	857	1,145
Australia	664	785	837	860	965	1,000	1,000
Hawaiian Islands	17,816	15,122	17,737	20,445	19,877	22,082	20,000
Total	34,816	29,106	33,268	37,380	36,671	40,319	40,000

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Production is from growth of year shown and includes pineapple produced for fresh consumption and processing.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO

JAPAN'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION REVISED DOWNWARD

Japan's 1951 tobacco crop is now estimated at 3 percent below earlier estimates, according to the Office of the United States Political Adviser, Tokyo.

The country's 1951 tobacco harvest is now tentatively estimated at 210.2 million pounds, as compared with earlier estimates of 216.5 million pounds. The 1950 leaf production is estimated at 218.9 million pounds from 134,000 acres. Acreage planted to tobacco in 1951 is estimated at 132,500 acres. The 1951 crop consisted of 109.5 million pounds of flue-cured leaf, 96.7 million pounds of native-type leaf, and 4.0 million pounds of fire-cured. Flue-cured production during 1951 is about 6.8 million pounds below the 1950 output, reportedly attributable chiefly to excessive rainfall during July.

DOWNWARD REVISION IN ESTIMATE OF BRAZILIAN TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Brazil's 1951-52 tobacco production is now estimated at 14 percent below earlier forecasts, according to Alexander L. Peaslee, American Consulate, Port Alegre.

The country's 1951-52 tobacco production is now placed at 207.2 million pounds from 297,800 acres, as compared with earlier forecasts of 240.7 million pounds from 302,700 acres. The 1950-51 leaf harvest is estimated at 232.3 million pounds from 296,800 acres. This downward revision is attributable to drought conditions in Bahia and Rio Grande Do Sul, the 2 most important tobacco producing Brazilian States.

LOWER ESTIMATE OF ARGENTINA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION

Argentina's 1951-52 tobacco production is now estimated at about 3 percent below the 1950-51 crop, according to Alexandria B. McKnight, Assistant Agricultural Attache, Buenos Aires.

The country's 1951-52 tobacco crop is now estimated at 81.6 million pounds from 91,427 acres, as compared with earlier forecasts of 83.8 million pounds from 91,427 acres. Flue-cured leaf production for 1951-52 is expected to be about 13.2 million pounds. Argentina's 1950-51 tobacco production is estimated at 77.2 million pounds from 84,500 acres.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb. Spot quotation	Equiv. US¢ a lb. Export & intermediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG	1-24	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	108.10	62.22	11.51
Ashmouni, Good	"	"	"	92.35	53.15	11.51
Ashmouni, FGF	"	"	"	82.60	47.54	11.51
Karnak, FG	"	"	"	204.45	117.68	11.51
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	163.45	94.08	11.51
Karnak, FGF	"	"	"	124.45	71.63	11.51
Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 810.00	21.52	21.25
Broach Vijay, Fine	"	"	"	2/ 925.00	24.57	21.25
Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine	1-23	82.28 lbs.	"	122.50	44.91	13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine	"	"	"	123.50	45.28	13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	"	"	129.50	47.48	13.85
Buenos Aires		Metric ton				
Type B	1-24	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	8500.00	77.11	7.19
Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2	1-22	101.4 lbs.	Sol	3/4/570.00	36.78	14.63
Tanguis, Type 5	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4	1-24	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	350.00	57.58	2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	(not quoted)		valorem
Sertao, Type 4	"	"	"	450.00	74.04	" "
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5	"	"	"	350.00	57.58	3.0% ad
Torreon		Sp. quintal				valorem
Middling, 15/16"	1-23	101.4 lbs.	Peso	285.00	32.49	6.44
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"	1-24	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	41.45	-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Reported 810.00 (21.52) to 820.00 (21.78--ceiling).
2/ Ceiling price.
3/ For delivery out of the next crop.
4/ Nominal.

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS INCREASING

Exports of cotton from the United States in November 1951 amounted to 832,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (804,000 running bales), making a total for August-November of 1,960,000 bales (1,889,000 running bales). This total is 35 percent higher than the 1,452,000 bales exported during the corresponding 4 months in 1950. Preliminary figures published by the New York Cotton Exchange indicate that exports during the 6 weeks ended January 10, 1952, amounted to more than 1.1 million bales.

Most of the increase this year (through November) was accounted for by India, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and Spain. Prices of United States cotton have been far more attractive than those for similar foreign growths (currently 15 to 20 cents a pound higher than United States cotton) but scarcity of dollar exchange is still a major problem in most countries limiting the purchase of United States cotton. This factor, together with existence of large balances of sterling and obligations to be fulfilled under trade agreements with cotton-producing countries, has resulted in heavy demand for "sterling area" cotton in recent months and a consequent sharp rise in prices of foreign growths.

The dollar shortage is being alleviated to some extent by Export-Import Bank loans to foreign governments to be used for the purchase of United States cotton. The loans approved by the Bank since the beginning of the current market year include $50 million for Germany, $20 million for Colombia, $40 million for Japan, and $12 million for Spain. Cotton to be exported under the ECA and Mutual Security programs this year probably will amount to about 500,000 bales, a sharp reduction from last year's 2-1/4 million bales. Nearly all of the cotton sold the first 3 or 4 months of the current season was financed by the importing countries with dollar exchange from reserves on hand or obtained from free market sources. Most of the cotton sales to be financed with Export-Import Bank loans and ECA funds were made or to be made after about December 1.

Anticipated procurement in foreign countries of military materials and commodities by the United States Government will create additional dollar exchange for the purchase of cotton among other commodities. However, it probably will not be reflected in larger exports of United States cotton until the latter part of the current season and extending into the 1952-53 season. With comparable growths of foreign cotton priced currently at 15 to 20 U. S. cents a pound above those for United States cotton it may be assumed that cotton importing countries will permit the importation from the United States of as much American-type cotton as can be afforded from dollar resources and reserves.--By Charles H. Barber.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1949-50 and 1950-51; August-November 1950 and 1951

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Countries of destination	Year beginning August 1				August-November	
	Averages					
	1934-38	1939-43	1949-50	1950-51	1950	1951
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria	0	1/	61	55	2	8
Belgium-Luxembourg	147	43	192	80	27	150
Czechoslovakia	65	0	58	6	5	0
Denmark	35	5	34	31	7	16
Finland	35	11	3	3	0	10
France	589	154	794	447	153	128
Germany	579	4	759	481	147	138
Greece	2	2	50	1	1	0
Italy	430	12	749	546	47	50
Netherlands	86	34	259	158	43	57
Norway	13	6	8	20	7	8
Poland and Danzig	224	1	47	1	1	0
Spain	101	117	66	66	14	106
Sweden	93	53	29	33	18	34
Switzerland	2	14	41	22	11	62
United Kingdom	1,097	987	607	307	216	314
Yugoslavia	10	7	26	78	23	49
Other Europe	2/ 85	146	3/ 38	12	2	10
Total Europe	3,593	1,596	3,821	2,347	724	1,140
Canada	261	294	286	431	121	115
Chile	4/	5	39	48	1	17
Colombia	17	9	63	55	20	19
Cuba	7	11	19	24	8	6
India	44	18	405	219	4	202
China	55	106	132	54	54	0
Japan	1,271	216	929	883	444	396
French India and Indochina	4/	14	11	16	6	6
Korea	4/	n.a.	52	36	8	0
Australia	5	20	0	0	0	19
Other countries	43	7	5/ 247	167	62	40
Total	5,296	2,296	6,004	4,280	1452	1960

1/ Included with Germany. 2/ Includes 39 Portugal, 23 Soviet Union. 3/ Includes 24 Hungary, 5 Rumania. 4/ If any, included in Other Countries. 5/ Includes 144 Hong Kong, 41 Manchuria.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

1951-52 MEXICAN COTTON PRODUCTION REVISED UPWARD

The 1951-52 cotton crop in Mexico has recently been unofficially estimated at 1,300,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), somewhat higher than previous estimates of 1,250,000 bales, as a result of larger ginnings than expected in the Matamoros and Mexicali areas. This revised estimate is about 16 percent above the 1,120,000 bales produced in 1950-51. The harvested cotton area during the current season has been placed at 2,231,000 acres, an increase of 22 percent over the revised estimate of 1,804,000 acres harvested in the previous season.

Lack of rainfall during the planting and early growing periods, combined with strong wind and sand storms, led to a poor outlook for cotton production in the Matamoros region this year. However, late planting and replanting of seed, along with more favorable weather conditions as the season progressed resulted in a crop of about 345,000 bales, only slightly less than the 355,000 bales produced in this area in 1950-51.

Favorable picking weather in the Mexicali area supports an estimate of 270,000 bales production in that region in 1951-52, a sizable increase over the 1950-51 crop of 225,000 bales. The largest percentage increase in 1951-52 occurred in the West Coast area of Sonora and Sinaloa with production placed at 225,000 bales, more than double the 100,000 bales produced in the previous season.

Marketing of the 1951-52 crop has been characterized by a reluctance on the part of the growers to sell their cotton in expectation of prices paralleling those of the 1950-51 season. Following the reduction in the estimate of the 1951-52 cotton crop in the United States on November 8, 1951, prices of Mexican cotton rose to a peak equivalent to almost 47 U.S. cents a pound for Middling 15/16 inch, including the export tax of about 6 cents early in December. Since that time prices have declined somewhat.

Cotton prices prevailing in the next few months during the planting season in Mexico will be important in determining the acreage to be planted for the 1952-53 crop. Extremely high prices at planting time last year resulted in a large increase in planted acreage. With the decline in prices during the growing season, however, the farmers failed to realize the expected profits from the crop. The chronic shortage of rainfall and water for irrigation will also tend to prevent any sizable increase in acreage in the coming season. Current prices for Mexican cotton are far below the peak prices of a year ago but are believed to be sufficiently high to encourage a moderate increase in cotton acreage again this year. However, yields can be increased in 1952-53 above the low level of the current season and, assuming a moderate rise in acreage, total production in 1952-53 could be considerably above the 1951-52 level.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

AUSTRALIA'S DROUGHT-STRICKEN DAIRY AREAS RECEIVE RAINS

Southeastern Queensland and the North coastal section of New South Wales which have suffered from drought since September have had excellent rains during the latter part of December and the first part of January, according to A. M. Day of the American Consulate General at Sydney. These rains will greatly benefit dairying in these areas where damaged pastures and grass and bush fires have caused a reduction in cattle numbers and a marked decrease in milk production. In the principal dairy districts of all other States, pasture conditions are quite good and milk production remains high.

Production of whole milk in Australia during October was 11.3 percent below that of the same period of 1950 because of the major decline in production in Queensland and New South Wales and it appears that November production is also well below the preceding year. For the 10 months ended October 31, 1951, the estimated production of 869 million gallons of whole milk was 8.8 percent less than that of the same period of 1950. Instead of showing the usual seasonal rise from October to November, output of both butter and cheese was lower in November. Butter production was 24.3 percent less in November of 1951 than in 1950 and for the 11-months ended November 30, 1951 it was 14.8 percent less than the 332 million pounds of the corresponding period of 1950. Cheese production in November was 15.7 percent less than in November of 1950 and for the 11-month period it was 9 percent lower than the 89 million pounds produced in the corresponding period of 1950. The production of preserved milk products, however, was up 10.5 percent in October but down 5.8 percent for the 10 months period from the 183 million pounds produced in the same period of 1950.

Because of this decrease in production, butter is being shipped into New South Wales and Queensland from Victoria, whereas normally these areas would be building up stocks for the coming winter and for export. It now appears that New South Wales and Queensland will have a butter shortage next winter and that exports to the United Kingdom in 1952 will be substantially lower than heretofore expected. Even with the rains of recent weeks no substantial increase in milk production can be expected until late this year since many cows have already dried off and others are far advanced in their lactation period.

NEW ZEALAND TO EXPORT MEAT TO U.S.

The New Zealand Meat Producers' Board, announced on January 8, 1952 that 5,000 tons of meat will be exported this season to the United States and Canada. The United Kingdom Ministry of Food has agreed to release the meat so that New Zealand may fulfill a plan that was well advanced a year ago, then greatly modified. Finally, 350 tons of meat went forward at the end of July, 1951 in 50 tons consignments to 4 distributors in the United States and 3 in Canada. The token shipment was exported to gain experience in documentation and other matters that will be useful in forwarding the larger quantities now contemplated.

Of the 5,000 tons, 3,600 tons will be exported to the United States and 1,400 tons to Canada. An additional 500 tons of ewe mutton may be sent to Canada.

Arrangements for shipping the above quantity of meat are now being developed. It is hoped that space may be obtained in a ship scheduled to commence loading the latter part of February. If this plan materializes the shipment should leave New Zealand by the third week in March and arrive at New York around the middle of April, according to Meade T. Foster, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Wellington, New Zealand.

The announcement stated that the shipment of meat under this program is expected to earn four million or more for the sterling area pool.

CANADA IMPORTS
U.S. BEEF

For the first time in many years there was a spurt of beef imports into Canada from the United States during the last few days of December and the first 10 days in January. Although an interesting development, it was not of great volume, and when the price dropped it stopped.

There were several reasons for this flurry of beef imports. The supply in Canada of brandable beef for that period was unusually low. In addition, storm conditions had prevented normal marketings. Two successive long week-ends caused by the fact that Christmas and New Year came on Tuesday, also cut down marketings. From December 1 to January 5, 28 percent less cattle were put on the market than for the same period the year before, 98,000 head compared to 137,000 head. Beef imports have increased because of this short supply which resulted in a price increase and also because the Canadian dollar approached parity with the U.S. dollar.

As a result of this combination of events, about 1,315 head of live cattle and about 40 carloads of dressed beef, or about 960,000 pounds, moved into Eastern Canada from the United States. These live cattle all came in through Sarnia or Windsor. That movement has now stopped. Domestic marketings of beef cattle have returned to normal and the price has dropped.

As to the future, it could happen again. There is a very ample supply of feed in the country and the Canadian cattlemen are able to hold their cattle if they wish. Informed Canadian sources say it would not be extremely surprising if marketings were deliberately held back again to shoot up the price, in which case there would be another flurry of United States imports.

It is reported that several Canadian packers have at this time placed orders for live cattle in the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City markets for early delivery.

(Continued on Page 79)

FATS AND OILS

ARGENTINA'S EXPORTABLE SUPPLY OF LINSEED OIL SMALL, SUNFLOWER SEED OIL LARGE 1/

Argentine exports of flaxseed and linseed oil will be relatively small throughout 1952, but sunflower seed oil exports may be somewhat greater than last year, reports C.A. Boonstra, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. Surpluses previously existing for both flaxseed and linseed oil were liquidated by large shipments in 1951. The crop now being harvested is forecast at around 14 million bushels against 22 million (revised) last year and the 1936-40 average of 61 million bushels.

This is the smallest crop since Argentina became a major producer, insufficient even to keep the domestic crushers operating. Maximum exports this year are forecast at 110,000 short tons of linseed oil and possibly some 790,000 bushels of flaxseed, compared with about 286,600 tons and 7,183,000 bushels, respectively, in 1951. In flaxseed equivalent, the 1952 exports apparently will be only one-third of the shipments last year.

With respect to edible oils the situation is comparatively good. Sunflower seed was planted under favorable conditions, with area apparently being increased over last year, partly as a replacement for wheat failures. A crop of nearly 1.2 million tons is believed possible, and should this volume materialize, an exportable surplus of 110,000 tons of sunflower seed oil could be available after April 1. Exports during January-November 1951 totaled 85,077 tons.

Cottonseed production from the largest acreage on record may exceed considerably the 110,000 tons (commercial production) estimated for last year. Peanuts may be moderately above 1950-51 and a good olive crop appears likely.

If the production forecasts are realized, output of edible oils in the crushing season beginning next April 1 could be approximately 350,000 tons compared with 300,000 tons in the current year. This would make possible an export volume in 1951-52 of 140,000 tons allowing 210,000 tons for domestic consumption.

The market for Argentina's exportable surplus this year appears very strong. Not only is linseed oil in fairly tight supply, but European nations under trade agreements are willing to bid Argentine prices higher than the United States equivalent in order to save dollars and to maintain their exports to this area.

The International Trade Promotion Institute (IAPI) recently advanced its export quotation for linseed oil to 3.25 pesos per kilo f.o.b. ($590 per short ton converted at the official export rate of 500 pesos per 100 U.S. dollars), 25 percent higher than a few months

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1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

ago and far above the 2.00 pesos ($363) quoted at this time last year. Quotations on flaxseed are suspended as there is no exportable surplus. The IAPI this year will not purchase flaxseed, thereby channeling all the supplies to crushers. IAPI's nominal export quotation on sunflower seed oil has remained steady during the past half year at 3.60 pesos per kilo f.o.b. ($653 per short ton). Shipments during 1951, however, were mostly on advance contracts priced at 3.29 pesos ($597).

Stocks of exportable oilseed cakes and meals on January 1, 1952, were relatively large because of high prices and small sales during 1951. Argentina in 1952 may be able to export close to 800,000 tons, from production plus stocks, compared with an estimate of over 400,000 tons last year.

URUGUAY'S FLAXSEED OUTPUT UP; SUNFLOWER PLANTINGS DOWN IN 1951-52

Uruguay's 1951-52 flaxseed crop is officially estimated at around 4,330,000 bushels, the largest outturn since 1948-49 when 4,596,400 bushels were produced, reports Dale E. Farringer, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Montevideo. Wind, rain and late frost, which damaged the winter wheat crop, did not adversely affect flaxseed yields. The estimated area planted to flax in 1951-52 remained unchanged from the preliminary estimate of 358,300 acres.

Linseed oil exports for the first 11 months of 1951 totaled 19,632 short tons with the United Kingdom taking 13,774 tons at £165 to £167 per metric ton ($419-$424 per short ton), f.o.b. Montevideo. These shipments compare with 22,218 tons for the same months of 1950. Flaxseed shipments, January through November 1951, totaled 316,754 bushels, as against 20,038 bushels for the same period of 1950.

Trade sources reported that as of January 4, 1952, 6,600 short tons of linseed oil from the 1950-51 flaxseed crop remained on hand for export. Considering prospects for the 1951-52 crop, roughly 220,400 bushels of flaxseed (in seed and oil equivalent) should be available for export during 1952.

The authorized flaxseed-linseed oil export ratio of 1.5 to 1 is expected to be extended for the new 1951-52 crop. Exchange rates for exports of flaxseed (1.519 pesos to one U.S. dollar) and linseed oil (1.78 pesos) also were expected to remain unchanged.

Although the size of the 1951-52 sunflower planting could not yet be ascertained, it was believed that the over-all planted area (both crops) would be slightly smaller than last year's record 384,900 acres. Weather conditions permitting, normal yields on an area roughly estimated at 346,000 acres should result in a crop of around 100,000 tons.

Sunflower oil exports totaled 15,830 tons during the first 11 months of 1951 (compared with only 1,839 tons for the same period of 1950) with the United Kingdom taking 12,193 tons. Most of the sales to the United Kingdom were at £230 per metric ton ($584 per short ton),

f.o.b., Montevideo, contracted last June by the British Ministry of Food. An additional 923 tons were pending shipment to the United Kingdom. The official export exchange rate for sunflower oil continues at 1.78 pesos to U.S. $1.00. The export of sunflower seed from Uruguay is not permitted.

Peanut plantings for the 1951-52 crop year are expected to be somewhat smaller than last season's 18,300 acres. The area planted to peanuts in Uruguay has declined steadily since 1948-49 because of low prices and small demand. No exports of peanut oil during January-November 1951 were reported.

U. K. MAY ABANDON
SEAL OIL VENTURE

The Colonial Development Corporation of the United Kingdom may have to abandon its seal oil venture in the Falkland Islands unless labor reinforcements are obtained by the beginning of this summer's hunting season, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. At present the labor force operating the processing factory at Port Albemarle, established in July 1950, numbers 7 instead of the desired 24 and, although the sealing ships are fully manned, the hunting season, which is normally concluded about January 15, was discontinued in November 1951.

In 1950, the first year of operation, 177 tons of seal oil were produced. Production decreased to only 78 tons in 1951 instead of increasing to the 300-ton output estimated at the beginning of the season. Prices also have dropped. Instead of the £165 per long ton ($412 per short ton) in 1950, the price of seal oil as of mid-January 1952 was quoted at £110-£120 ($275-$300). Last year's stocks of seal oil have yet to be disposed of, however, and even less satisfactory prices are expected.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

NEW ZEALAND'S FRUIT
PROSPECTS FOR 1951-52

The 1951-52 crop of apples in New Zealand is forecast at 3.1 million bushels, 4 percent above the previous year's crop of 3.0 million bushels and 14 percent above the 6-year average of 2.7 million. Varieties showing an increase over last year's crop are Ballarat 45,000, Dougherty 20,000, Golden Delicious 14,000 and Granny Smith 30,000. Principal decreases in estimates are Jonathan 28,000 bushels and Sturmers 31,000.

The pear crop of 382,000 bushels shows a reduction of 143,000 bushels from last season's bumper crop of 525,000 bushels. The apricot crop estimated at 157,000 bushels and grown principally in the 2 districts of Central Otago and Hawkes Bay, is 16 percent less than last year's crop of 186,000 bushels. The peach crop estimated at 391,000 bushels compares with 457,000 for the previous year and is the same as the 6-year average. Smaller crops are expected in all districts.

The plum crop shows the greatest reduction of all stone-fruit estimates, the present crop indicated to be 102,000 bushels is 37 percent below the 162,000 produced in the previous season.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS--(Continued from Page 75)

LOWER AUSTRALIAN WOOL OUTPUT CONFIRMED

Recent action of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia in lowering by 62 million pounds (160,000 bales at 296 pounds) their July estimate of shorn wool production in Australia confirms early advice from the American Agricultural Attache in that country of the prospective decline in Australian wool production for the 1951-52 season.

As the action of the council merely substantiates the estimates of the 1951-52 total wool production in Australia of 1,110 to 1,120 million pounds greasy basis carried in this publication in June and November 1951 no revision is necessary at this time.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

ARGENTINA'S 1951-52 GRAIN EXPORTS TO CONTINUE AT LOW LEVELS

It is now apparent that because of poor crops of small grain (wheat, rye, oats and barley), harvesting of which is usually completed during January, and reduced carry-overs, Argentina's grain exports during 1951-52 will remain far below normal levels. That country's grain marketing season runs from December through November for wheat, rye, oats and barley, and from April through March for corn.

While an increase in the corn acreage is now indicated, the quantity of corn available for export from the crop to be harvested next March-May will depend on growing conditions from now until harvest. Even with favorable yields, however, supplies of corn available for export will be far below prewar average exports of 6,243,000 long tons annually.

During December 1951, the first month of the country's 1951-52 marketing season, exports of all grains amounted to only 136,000 long tons compared with 163,000 tons in December 1950. Approximately 30 percent of these exports consisted of wheat and 32 percent of corn. Brazil took most of the wheat and France most of the corn.

Total grain exports from Argentina during the first 6 months (July-December) of the Northern Hemisphere's current (1951-52) grain marketing year amounted to 1,242,000 tons compared with 1,518,000 tons during the corresponding half of 1950-51. This represented an overall reduction of 18 percent. Compared with the same 6 months last season, wheat exports show a reduction of 32 percent, rye of 57 percent, and oats of 66 percent. On the other hand corn and barley exports show a substantial increase. Brazil, India, Peru and Italy were the principal destinations for the wheat and European countries, especially France and Germany, for the other grains.

Argentine Grain Exports During December 1951 and July-December 1951 with Comparisons

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	All Grains
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
December 1951						
Brazil	30,226	-	-	246	-	30,472
Paraguay	3,739	-	-	-	-	3,739
Peru	5,002	-	-	-	-	5,002
Austria	-	7,126	1,968	-	4,921	14,015
Belgium	-	-	5,279	5,315	-	10,594
Finland		5,708	-	-	-	5,708
France	1,771	-	21,042	-	-	22,813
Germany	-	-	6,137	8,106	4,194	18,437
Italy	-	-	-	-	1,968	1,968
Netherlands	-	-	-	5,708	1,772	7,480
Sweden		3,053	6,398	-	-	9,451
Switzerland		969	1,968	2,952	-	5,889
Total	40,738	16,856	42,792	22,327	12,855	135,568
December 1950	138,389	0	3,642	17,157	4,020	163,208
July-December 1951						
Brazil	374,885	-	-	1,471	-	376,356
Chile	13,912	-	-	-	-	13,912
Paraguay	27,885	-	-	-	-	27,885
Peru	51,216	-	-	-	-	51,216
Austria	-	7,126	1,968	-	11,417	20,511
Belgium	4,374	3,924	14,540	10,060	20,659	53,557
Finland	-	5,708	-	-	-	5,708
France	22,361	-	195,111	-	-	217,472
Germany	17,750	98	11,668	21,452	85,089	136,057
Italy	47,595	-	-	-	1,968	49,563
Netherlands	6,653	-	4,954	9,800	5,756	27,163
Sweden	-	3,053	7,661	8,036	-	18,750
Switzerland	-	969	29,253	13,582	4,527	48,331
United Kingdom	1,856	-	1,506	8,036	-	11,398
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	9,202	9,202
Egypt	5,240	-	-	-	-	5,240
French Africa	27,491	-	984	-	-	28,475
India	141,184	-	-	-	-	141,184
Total	742,402	20,878	267,645	72,437	138,618	1,241,980
July-December 1950	1,099,588	48,802	128,475	213,332	27,845	1,518,042

Compiled from records of El Cerealista, Buenos Aires.